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[Written for the Gazette.

LINES.

Dear mother, as the silent stars
Are mildly gazing from above,
I'm thanking God for blessing me
With one true heart that I may love.

Oh, mother, I am treading now
O'er paths I dreamed not of before;
My hopes around me scattered lie;
As wrecks along Time's jeweled shore.

Oh, often mother, for thy sake
I've caused a smile to hide my tears,
I would not have one shadow cast
A gloom o'er thy declining years.

Twas you who taught my infant lips,
To breathe God's name in child-like prayer;
To Him I pray so earnestly,
For strength my sad lot to bear.

Oh! mother, let me pillow now
My head upon thy faithful breast,
And feel that I am not alone;
Whilst with your love I still am blessed. A—

[Written for the Gazette.

SAFE.

Dear little Frankie, I loved him then, I love him now, tho' for ten summers the grass has sprung afresh above his head, and the snows of ten winters have hidden away the little mound, and the pure white dove hovering over the tiny head-stone that tells where our baby sleeps.—Our baby still! Because God took him in his innocent purity, his guileless infancy, while his little steps were uncertain and feeble, even tho' guided by the hand of love—his lips only essaying simple words, and those lips on purity and truth.

I miss him to-day, and the sunlight falls less cheerfully across the floor, as I remember the little figure that kept changeable, restless shadows gliding back and forth in the cheerful glow, as he played "bo-peep" with the sunshine. I miss the merry prattle, the gleeful laugh, the strange, unchild-like words that flashed forth sometimes, till it seemed as if he had been learning from wiser lips than ours. And yet, as I thought of him to-day with all the mother love still warm and fresh in my heart, as the day when I laid him without my arms forever, I said with a glad fervor: "Thank God, our Frankie is not here!"

There were his little mates, companions of his infancy; their young lives now reaching past a half score of years, playing outside my window, where the leaves made so thick a screen I could watch their sports unseen. I loved to watch their happy play and listen to their cheerful voices, which made a pleasant, harmonious melody, and note the progress of the merry games, till anger crept fiercely in provoked by some trifling word or deed, and boyish lips gave utterance to language that made me shudder and hold my breath. Curses rang out upon the air in the silvery tones of boyhood. God's holy name fell from profane lips, and disobedience, irreverence, impurity and all the low vices that are the offspring of sin, seemed budding into a vigorous growth, vigorous promise of an early maturity.

I could not think my little Frankie would have learned their evil ways; that my careful, watchful eye would have so easily been deceived. And yet, other tender, loving, watchful mothers, caressed and petted their darling boys, with little suspicion of the lurking poison, finding its deadly way thro' every avenue of the little hearts, infused by evil communications and corrupt associations. As I thought of them, proud, affectionate; building such fond hopes for their sons, laying their future wide and high, I thought of my own baby boy, cared for and taught by angels, given to some glorious work among the heavenly hosts, it may be, and I blessed God that he had gone in his innocence and purity to the Savior who blessed little children and made them heirs of the kingdom of Heaven.

Ah, the little footstep that faltered in their baby walk, how soon they would have gone astray more widely still, the soft voice that knew only words of gentleness and love, would too soon have learned to give utterance to passion, and the pure heart learn the old, fierce struggle between the good and evil, the right and the wrong, which comes to every human soul; and the latter might prevail over all my watchfulness and care, over every whisper of the still small voice, the fear of death or the hope of Heaven.

small a bulk as possible. I will not attempt to describe my feelings while undergoing this process—suffice it to say they were excruciating in the extreme. We were confined in our compressed condition by an envelop of a strong and coarse fabric and rolled to one side out of the way. After laying thus quiescent for about a fortnight the bundle or ball of which I was a component, together with several others of like form and kindred material were placed upon a heavy, lumbering, slow-going vehicle and were soon on our way to the "Father of waters."

In arranging the bale in which I was confined, I fortunately found myself on the extreme outer edge, and through the interstices of the covering I could get glimpses of the outer world and enjoy the ever-welcome air.

The trip to the Mississippi river was anything but a pleasant one. Aside from the tediousness, (and I thought we would never arrive at our destination,) the roads were most execrable—now struggling heavily through mire for miles, anon jolting over corduroys; now fording swollen stream and anon struggling at snail's slow pace up steep declivity.

As all things sublunar have an end, so had my uncomfortable journey. We were tumbled sans ceremonie upon the bank of the great river. We had lain thus exposed to the weather for a few days only, when one night, I never shall forget it, there came a deep, indescribable noise from the river, far below, and after a short space of time I beheld, what to poor, unsophisticated and inexperienced little me, appeared an enormous monster, slowly approaching. It had one large, fiery red eye; and out of its enormous horns issued black smoke and fire, whilst its huge mouth was filled with fire. As it approached nearer it gave vent to a most unearthly shriek—or rather a mingling of shrieks and bellows, which reverberated for miles and miles away amid the hills and valleys, and made the earth beneath me fairly tremble. To say that I was frightened would but feebly express my feelings, but I was doomed to have my fortune still more heavily put to the test. With quick, heavy, yet regular breathings it approached the light which some one had, as I thought very injudiciously, built before us on the bank. When the monster stopped right in front of us, my companion bales, one by one were rolled and tumbled, as I thought, right into its fiery, capacious mouth. At length my anxiety with regard to my fate was reduced to tangible certainty, for a huge black man ruthlessly pierced my side with a sharp, hook-like instrument and with a quick movement whirled me over the brink of the steep declivity, down which I rolled and tumbled with accelerating velocity. I then gave myself up as lost, making sure that I was destined to feed the flames within the jaws of the monster, which I could now see plainer and more plain at each evolution. At length I reached a level floor in front of the fiery mouth, but with the impetus I had received in my descent, I rolled swiftly past it, and had it not been for two stalwart men who had me with their sharp hooks, I would have received an unceremonious bath in the river beyond. I soon discovered my mistake as to the character of the huge monster, as I, in my ignorance and fear, had deemed it, and became, gradually, more reconciled to my fate.

Being stowed back into the after part of the steamboat, (for by that name I soon knew it,) we there remained in the dark and heated atmosphere for several days. I knew that we were moving, through the waters, by the plashing on each side and the gurgling sound beneath, together with the heavy laboring of the engine, (I had discovered its name and use). Nothing of moment occurred until we arrived at Louisville, a large, thrifty and enterprising city on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river.

We were here brought forth from our obscurity and rolled out upon the shore, from whence we were conveyed on two wheeled wagons—drays, I think they call them—to a large warehouse kept by Messrs. Porter, Fairfax & Co. We were not long to remain here, for shortly after our arrival a large number of gentlemen came in, and one man commenced talking rapidly. From what little I could gather, he was expatiating very eloquently upon our superior qualities singularly and collectively, and wound up by offering us for sale to the highest bidder. Now as for myself, I confess to the possession of a good deal of hereditary pride, (belonging as I did to the royal family,) and my vanity received a deep wound upon thus being so cavalierly used—the idea that I, that we should be put up at auction like any common article of merchandise, was awful. But my wounded feelings, however, were a good deal mollified by all present and their high appreciation of our real value, together with the avidity with which they strove for possession of us poor, torn and travel-stained things.

The very next day I commenced my travels anew, with one important and gratifying variation—I seemed to be treated with a little more care, and had evidently assumed a higher value, and had judgment, I of course had no means of judging. After traveling thus for a few days I discovered that I was no

longer in motion—had come to a terminus. In a few days more I again found myself in motion, but this time by a slower and rougher mode of transportation, and soon I recognized my old destination—a corduroy road. How long I was on this portion of my journey, I am utterly ignorant, but one thing is certain, I thought it never would end. But end it did at last, to my infinite relief, and the box in which I was imprisoned was taken from the lumbering vehicle. Anon I heard and felt the jar of heavy blows upon the box, and ere long the top was taken off and I once more beheld the blessed light. I was taken out and placed upon the shelf. Where I was I knew not, but I had ample time to take observations, and amused myself as best I could in listening to the conversation of those who came into the room in which I was. A single glance convinced me that I was in a small retail establishment, the heterogeneous collection with which the room was partially filled, plainly indicated that; but in what part of the globe? that was a puzzling question. After the lapse of a few weeks, however, I overheard a name mentioned which startled me not a little, it was that of the man upon whose plantation I sprang into existence. By listening attentively to the conversation of those who came into the room in which I was, I found that I was within a few miles of my old home. O joy!

In about a week after making this joyful discovery, who should enter the little cross-road store, but my old, first owner. Yes, there he was! He made several purchases, among which, to my infinite delight, was myself; and I now am doing him good service by shielding his person as well from the keen blasts as from the scorching rays of the sun.

During all my travels as well as now I have continually asked myself the question, "why do we of the cotton kingdom have to go such a long, tedious route, adding to our final cost, by transportation, storage, speculators per centage, etc., etc., only to return through other hands who also receive their percentage, and the transportation, back to the localities from whence we started?" Could we not be made to fulfil our destiny nearer home?" When first sold, I did not bring the one hundredth part of a cent, whilst on my return I am sold for at least 50 cents. However, I'll bother no more about it, but rest content that I am back home. W. W.

AND FEVER.—In cases of chills and fever of long standing, or frequent recurring, the blood becomes thin, watery or serous, and impoverished, in consequence of the loss of the red particles, which are caused or supplied by iron in the system; and a permanent cure cannot be effected, without restoring the blood to a healthy state. This has to be done by the use of iron in some of its forms. The *black sulphuret of iron* is the best. This can easily be made in any blacksmith's shop as follows: heat a piece of iron or steel, (steel is said to be the best,) to a white heat. Then place roll sulphur or brimstone on it, over a pan or vessel of water. The sulphur will combine with the iron, and run or drop off in globules in the water. As these can be easily pulverized, pulverize them in an iron mortar, and sift through muslin. The coarser particles pulverise and sift again, until all are made fine. Then make it into pills of ordinary size, with the soft extract of gentian, which is a good stomachic. The dose is some two or three pills at a time, in conjunction with the tincture of boneset, with quinine or some other good tonic.

4. SIMPL CURE FOR CORNS.—The following the writer knows from experience to be an effectual remedy for those painful excrescences on the toes and feet called corns. Bathe the foot, well in tepid or milk-warm water. Then pare off the corn with a sharp penknife, as deep as it can be pared, without bringing the blood. Then take green peach-tree leaves, and rub them well, till the leaves are bruised, on the corn, once or twice a day; repeating the operation as long as necessary. A few days' application will generally suffice to cure them. I have tried this remedy often on myself, and never yet had it to fail. It is a simple but effectual remedy.

5. TO KEEP OFF TOOTH-ACHE.—In washing the face in the morning, wash or bathe the ears well, inside and out, with cold water. I also know this to be an effectual preventive from my own experience and observation on others.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN.

[Written for the Gazette.

The Adventures of a Cotton Bulb.

I first saw the glorious sunshine in an immense field occupied by my parent stem and countless numbers of her kindred in the central portion of my parent State—beautiful and salubrious Mississippi. Upon looking around me when the rising sun made jewels of those tiny dew-drops which lay caressingly upon my soft and spotless bosom, I was transported with delight. As far as the eye could reach, the earth seemed clothed in one unbroken sheen of snowy white. I had gossiped neighbors, too, as also vain and frivolous creatures, who took it into their silly nooks that they were more fair, and in fact formed of better material and were infinitely superior to their surroundings. By some chance a parent stalk of the "Long Staple, Sea Island" became close neighbors of ours, and the arrogant chatter of the numerous offspring annoyed me not a little. They could not see why they were become contaminated by the evil that walks abroad, and thank infinite Wisdom that they are safe from danger, temptation and crime. M. W. M.

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Valuable Receipts and Suggestions.

When a man has, by observation and experience, acquired a knowledge of valuable facts that have cost him nothing, I am disposed to regard it as a duty he owes to his fellow-men, or to humanity, to impart them. So I will here give your readers some valuable receipts and suggestions, which I have thus collected, as I have once been a physician:

1. OPIUM AND ASAFOETIDA.—I am not an advocate of the use of opium, by any means, only medically, and am decidedly opposed to the practice of smoking it, than which nothing will ruin the human system quicker, and make a wreck of it sooner! Laudanum, or the tincture of opium, is not a good way of using it either; as a person cannot thus obtain all its best properties; and, besides, the alcohol or ardent spirits, used in making it, is injurious in connection with it; as "liquor" and opium do not agree well together at all, each making the effect of the other more deleterious on the system. The best form or manner of using opium is to use the gum, and to use it always in combination with two parts of the latter, (asafoetida,) to one of opium. The asafoetida, though regarded by many as almost inert and offensive on account of its fetid smell, is really one of the best medicines we have. It is a most excellent tonic for the stomach, and nervine or anti-spasmodic; and a good protective against several contagious diseases; as measles, whooping-cough, varioloid, &c., and may be too, (but I cannot affirm it,) against the scarlet-fever and small-pox. But nearly all anti-spasmodic medicines possess a fetid smell; as musk, skunk-cabbage, &c. Asafoetida is gently laxative, in large doses, which opium, when taken with it, corrects; and as it is not narcotic, there is not the danger from taking an overdose of it, as from taking one of opium. In tincture asafoetida is one of the best remedies for choleric we have. In using it as a preventive of contagious diseases, it should be taken internally as well as carried about with us.

2. BONESET IN CHILLS AND FEVER.—Where certain localities are subject to particular diseases, our wise and beneficent Creator has generally placed the appropriate remedies, if we knew them all, and how to use them; and hence where chills and fever are prevalent, the boneset, or *eupatorium perfoliatum*, will generally be found growing in large quantities. The proper way of using it in that disease, is, to bruise the leaves well, and add a sufficiency of alcohol or good ardent spirits, whisky will do, to make a saturated tincture. The dose is a tea-spoonful at a time, diluted in water, every one or two hours, in the absence of the chill or fever, in the same manner as quinine is taken.

3. PREPARATIONS OF IRON IN CHILLS

POST OFFICES.—Hodgenville, County Seat; Magnolia, Upton's, Buffalo, Mt. Shearman, and Salt Lick.

LAW FIRMS.—W. B. Reed & J. W. Twyman, R. D. Murray, H. S. Johnson, J. F. Cessna.

CHURCHES.—Catholic, Rev. Mr. Reed, Pastor; Presbyterian, Mr. Williams, Pastor; Baptist, Rev. R. M. Enlow, Pastor; Methodist, Rev. John W. Cunningham, Pastor.

One Seminary, located in Hodgenville, of which Miss Eliza Robertson is teacher, with two assistants. Usually about 100 pupils.

Population of county about 5,000.

As to the History of the county, its natural curiosities, &c., I refer the reader to Butler's history of Kentucky, which is, in the main, correct.

I have no knowledge of any citizen of this county who may be named as a distinguished individual. It is conceded, however, that Abraham Lincoln was born about three miles south of Hodgenville.

E. R. B.

CARLYLE AND HIS DEAD WIFE.—Thomas Carlyle has composed the following inscription, to be placed on a tombstone over the grave of his wife; "Here likewise now rests Jane Welsh Carlyle, spouse of Thomas Carlyle, Cheltenham, London. She was born at Hodgenville, 14th July, 1801; only child of the above John Welsh and of Grace Welsh, Caplegill, Dumfriesshire, his wife. In her bright existence she had more sorrows than are common, but also a soft invincibility, a clearness of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart, which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unwearingly forwarded him as none else could do. She died at London 21st of April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life has gone out."

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

[Signed] Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

MONTGOMERY & BATH STOCK SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the stock men of Montgomery, Bath and adjoining counties, assembled at Mt. Sterling on the 30th inst., a stock society was organized. Hon. B. J. Peters, of Montgomery, was elected President. The first fair of the society will be held near Mt. Sterling on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of August, 1866.

JESSAMINE COUNTY STOCK SOCIETY.—The first annual fair of this society will be held at Nicholasville on the 9th and 10th days of August next.

Remarks on Trichini and Trichiniasis, by Dr. Lawrence Smith.

The alarming outbreak of trichiniasis, a disease which manifested itself in Germany some months ago, and which spread consternation in some of the northwestern States, carrying off, with scarcely any premonition, whole families, has called forth from Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of this city, some remarks of a most timely and useful character. Dr. Smith's remarks upon this important subject, are republished in our paper-to-day. They are useful and are highly practical, and are commended to careful perusal. Our farmers and those living at a distance from direct professional and medical agencies should preserve the remarks with a view to their practical application, which would, according to the theory advanced, prevent an attack of a disease the treatment of which there has been heretofore no scientifically prescribed diagnosis. There is one part of the Doctor's remarks to which our cotemporary of the Journal calls especial attention, which is as follows:

"It is well for the people to know, that, with the most ordinary care and attention, there need be no apprehension of this disease. When an animal is known to be afflicted with it, it should be killed and buried. But the most perfect and infallible remedy is *never to eat pork, whether fresh, salted, smoked, or in the form of sausages, &c., without thoroughly cooking, sufficient heat being used to bring all the meat to its very center to a temperature of at least 160 degrees.*"

Our farmers should treasure this and be guided by the suggestions. By proper care and caution in time, the ravages of a dangerous malady may be prevented.

The Madison Free Press says the blackberry trade at that point is assuming gigantic proportions. Eight hundred bushels were shipped on Wednesday on the mail line, at twenty-five cents per stand, freight. The People's Line offer to carry them for fifteen cents and will probably get the trade. One hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of berries were shipped in four weeks from Madison last year, and the yield this season will be much larger.

CEMENT.—LOUISVILLE AHEAD IN THIS COUNTRY.—A report made by J. Lawrence Smith, Esq., President of the Gas Works, attested by the eminent engineers, T. B. Scowden, of the Canal, and Charles Herman, of the Water Works, and by architects and builders of this city, gives a decided preference to the cement made around our falls, to any other made in this country. By experiments made, it is proven, that the Louisville cement is far superior, either below or above ground to any other. Builders every where, will certainly avail themselves of the best to be had, to erect monument both to their skill and judgment.—[Journal].

WHISKY.—The people of the United States consume a large quantity of whisky, if we may judge from the report of the Revenue Commission, which estimates the amount annually consumed at a gallon and a half for each man, woman and child in the country. British America is not far behind us, however, for it consumes annually a gallon and a quarter for each of the population. In Great Britain malt liquors prevail, for the people, while they consume only seven-eighths of a gallon of whisky for each one, drink an average of nearly a barrel of ale and beer apiece. Russia is the greatest whisky drinking country, the consumption averaging more than two gallons annually for each of the inhabitants.

The Irish Farmer's Gazette denies that the rinderpest has appeared in Ireland, although another disease was prevailing. The farmers were very anxious to dispose of their stock, and sales were made at great sacrifices.

Judge Shaffer and C. W. Howard, of California, own a dairy farm which occupies twenty-five miles of sea coast, and embraces altogether seventy-one thousand acres. In Champaign county, Ills., Mr. Sullivan owns a farm which exceeds seventy thousand acres, of which twenty-three thousand are under plow.

The citizens of Hudson, Mich., are taking steps to erect a woolen factory at that place. There is a good prospect of success.

A Few Practical Remarks on Trichina and Trichiniasis.

BY J. LAWRENCE SMITH, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

form of sausages, &c., without thorough cooking, sufficient heat being used to bring all the meat to its very center to a temperature of at least 160 degrees.

With these few practical remarks I hope to enlighten the people as well as to relieve their minds on the subject of pork-eating.

Buy Land.

"Buy land," say you, Mr. Editor. It sounds well. So does the following, by Corry O'Lanu:

"Every man his own landlord, is a capital doctrine."

I should have adopted it myself long years ago but for want of capital.

This is the difficulty with most tenants.

All the real estate I own is located in a dozen flower pots, which Mrs. O'Lanu devotes to the cultivation of geraniums, verbenas, cactuses and other ornamental vegetables.

There is not room enough for a building lot, and it can only be regarded as moveable estate.

The earth is a man's inheritance, but I have not come in for my share of it yet.

Some capitalist has got the title deeds to my estate, and won't give them up until I can raise money enough to redeem them.

My father neglected to leave me a fortune—a habit which runs in our family.

From present appearances, I think I shall hand it down to posterity.

As Shakespeare observes, some men are born poor, some acquire poverty, others have poverty thrust upon them.

The O'Lanu's were always distinguished for their ability to spend all they could get; all my rich uncles died before they made their fortunes.

Getting rich involves two questions:

First, get money.

Second, hold on to it.

I understand the principle first rate.

As soon as I can accomplish the first condition I'm going to try my hand on the second.

When I got married, Mrs. O'Lanu and myself passed a joint resolution that we would get rich. Getting the furniture took all our capital in hand, but I was to give Mrs. O'Lanu all the money I got. She was to buy all we wanted, and put the rest in the savings bank.

The first year we wanted more than we could buy, and the bank account came out without a balance.

The next year my salary was increased.

So was my family.

Likewise my expenses.

Bank account same as year before.

Third ditto.

We continued to accumulate at the same rate for several years in succession.

Then the war broke out, and we concluded not to put money in the bank for the present, because things were then so uncertain.

Since then living has been high, and we have concluded to postpone the accumulation of a fortune until the income tax is abolished and groceries become reasonable.

Summer Pruning.

No orchard or fruit garden can be said to be well managed if summer pruning is neglected, for the strength and vigor of the trees, bushes or vines will be wasted in making superfluous wood instead of forming fruit-buds for next year's crop.

It is better to pinch off a tender shoot, than to let it become a strong branch, needing the application of the knife, or it may be, the saw. The old proverb which says that "as the twig is bent, the tree is inclined," is very expressive.

If we wish to obtain well formed trees we must begin in proper time, and bring them into the desired shape by judicious pruning. The formation of low branches should be encouraged in fruit trees for the double purpose of having the fruit within reach and shading the stem from the rays of the sun.

If summer pinching or pruning is commenced in proper time, there will not be many ill-shaped trees to be seen, one-sided, and double headed specimens will be scarce, the centre of the trees will not be crowded with wood nor with branches crossing and chafing each other.

Most trees are inclined to grow more to one side than the other, shooting out towards light and fresh air, and avoiding the drip of other trees. It will be necessary to check this tendency by shortening in or removing those branches which extend too far to one side.

The centres of fruit trees of every kind should be kept free from wood, so that the rays of the sun may reach the fruit on the branches. Young trees should be carefully examined from time to time and all shoots that tend to choke up the centre removed.

In training trees as pyramids it sometimes happens that the side branches shoot up above the central or leading branch; this tendency should be corrected by pinching the shoots as fast as they appear, thus keeping down the irregularity and bringing the trees into the desired shape.

The productivity of apple, pear, peach and plum trees, and of gooseberry and currant bushes, etc., may be increased, and the size of the fruit considerably enlarged by spur pruning, that is by shortening in the shoots of the last year's growth, leaving only spurs a few inches in length.

Grape vines require summer-pruning very much. They should be so disposed on the trellis as to present their foliage evenly to the sun. It will not do to have a dense mass of leaves on one part and bare sticks on the other.

Superfluous branches should be removed, long ones pinched to retard their further extension, and to allow those which they have outstripped to come up. A vine

culturist will find something to do about his vines every working day in summer; shoots to be pinched or broken off, branches to be tied, weeds and insects to be destroyed, bunches to be thinned, or removed altogether, if the vine from any cause is not able to support them.

Shade trees, shrubs, and woody plants require to be kept in proper shape by summer pruning.

To draw a cork without a cork-screw.—To draw corks from bottles without injury to the cork and without the aid of any instrument, grasp the bottle in the hand and strike it squarely upon any firm place, right side up, with such force as it will bear without danger of breaking. A few blows will extract any ordinary cork, whether the bottle be full or only partially so.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.—Somebody writes, that it appears a little doubtful thus far—

"Putting all the reports together,

"Relating to barley, wheat and hops,

"Whether the crops will weather the weather,

"Or the weather will crop the crops."

The friends of a celebrated wit ex-

changed some surprise that at his age, and with his fondness for the bottle, he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said; "my acquaintance began to say that I drank too much for a single man."

TO DRAW A CORK WITHOUT A CORK-SCREW.—To draw corks from bottles

without injury to the cork and without

the aid of any instrument, grasp the bot-

tle in the hand and strike it squarely

upon any firm place, right side up, with

such force as it will bear without danger

of breaking. A few blows will extract

any ordinary cork, whether the bottle

be full or only partially so.

A cheese factory is being established

at Dixon, Lee county, Ills.

Agricultural Items.

Early cut hay for cows, is highly recommended as far to be preferred to that cut when fully matured, or "dead ripe." It is claimed to be better than later cut hay with the addition of Indian meal. Indeed the latter is pronounced to be injurious to cows in causing garget and other inflammatory diseases.

It is said that in 1866 there were 568,590 tons of Beet Sugar produced in Eu-

rope.

A committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Saginaw county, Mich., has issued a lengthy circular, setting forth the many advantages of that county.

A dairyman objects to the plan of

milking cows very early in the morning, because they cannot be milked at a corresponding time in the afternoon, and he thinks it very injurious to allow cows to go fourteen to fifteen hours between milkings.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer has \$627.54 as pay for his trouble in caring for fourteen Berkshire hogs and their increase for one year, and to pay the interest on the investment of less than \$300. He sold thirty-three hogs and has seventeen in his possession.

Dr. Randall says there was a greater mortality among fine sheep last winter and spring, than in any former year during his recollection. He thinks our fine sheep are too closely confined in close stables, and fed too much grain for their good.

All farming implements exposed to the wet, should be thoroughly oiled in the joints, or where they are apt to rot. It is sometimes best to oil the whole instrument. It will make the wood softer and better to handle—it adds also to its durability and toughness.

Canada produced 39,000,000 pounds of beef, sheared 5,000,000 pounds of wool, and made 45,000,000 pounds of butter last year. The number of milk cows, horses, sheep and pigs is considerably over 2,000,000.

Mr. Millard, near Iona, Mich., has twenty yearling Merino ewes averaging 55 pounds in weight, whose fleeces average 9 lbs and 2 oz.

A Frenchman is endeavoring to introduce silk culture on an extensive scale into California. He has, at Sacramento 2,000,000 silk worms.

Mr. Brown, of Lee county, Ills., recently sheared an average of 81 pounds of wool from 140 Merinos brought from Vermont last fall.

The Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society recommends the establishment of a Statistical Bureau in Illinois.

The Kalamazoo Horse Fair is to com-

mence on the 2d of October next and continue four days. The premiums amount to \$6,000. Of this \$1,000 is given as a single premium for trotting and \$500 for running.

Corn meal, fed to milch cows, is believed to decrease the quality of the milk, while it increases the fat.

In Peckskill, N. Y., there is a calf which weighed 136 pounds when six hours old.

A man attempted to sell, as wool, a stone weighing three pounds, at Constantine, Mich.

Mr. Harwood, residing near Constantine, Mich., sheared 191 pounds of wool from a two year old buck weighing 95 pounds. Five of his ewes gave fleeces averaging 11½ pounds.

It is estimated in England, that 100 pounds of coal per day are required to steam the food for forty beasts.

More than one quarter of all the reported cases of the cattle plague in England, Wales and Scotland, have occurred in the single county of Cheshire.

M. Duchartre, a Frenchman, has been investigating the rate of growth in plants by day and by night; he considers that the greatest increase in length takes place at night.

According to a French calculation of the present average price of wheat in various counties, it was highest of all at Liverpool and lowest at Vienna.

The barn of Joseph Larkin, of Green county, Ills., was struck by lightning, and, with all its contents entirely destroyed. Loss \$3,000 with no insurance.

The best remedy for scratches in horses is gunpowder and lard. Rub the gunpowder into the lard as long as it will mix.

Wash the foot with old castile soap and water, and apply the ointment.

Thrush can be cured by the same treatment. So says a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer.

During six months, there were ex-

ported from Canada 15,000 horses, 103,-

\$10 cattle and 158,000 sheep.

A farmer in Portland, N. Y., has a row of cherry trees along the highway, eight feet apart; he has also forty rods of chestnut trees, both kinds being used as fence posts, with good success. He intends using apple and maple trees in the same way.

INDIANA CROPS EXCELLENT.—An ob-

servant friend who has recently traveled

extensively throughout northern Indiana, reports the crops as excellent and

plentiful, not, perhaps, equal to some

prolific years, but in plenty, and as we

have said, of more than ordinary excel-

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

275

Communications.

[Written for the Gazette.]

Mammoth Cave—No. 2.

Cave Mummies.—At an early period in the history of the Mammoth Cave, a great number of mummies were discovered, generally in a sitting position. These mummies were preserved by the antiseptic powers of smoke, and were wrapped or encased in the skins of animals, and the bark of trees. They were also ornamented in the manner peculiar to the Aborigines. A large number of mummies were destroyed by the persons first engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, in the Cave; and in several instances they were used as fuel. In the left wall of the Main Cave, there is a natural alcove, or altar, across which an appliance is extended, about three feet above its base, with cross pieces of timber, upon which, it is evident that the body of the individual was extended, which was to undergo the process of mummification. Beneath the body smoke was generated, by which it was preserved. In addition to the smoke, the atmosphere of the Cave itself is powerfully antiseptic, and both together would preserve animal matter from decay for an indefinite period of time. The alcove is so situated that the process of embalming could be witnessed by at least four thousand individuals. There is reason to believe that the altar above described was used as a place of sacrifice by the Aborigines, or those who conducted this peculiar ceremony. This altar is midway between the Giant's Coffin and the Star Chamber. Possibly this peculiar process of embalming was practiced by a race cotemporaneous with the mound builders, or it may have been a custom of the mound builders themselves.

About a half mile beyond the Star Chamber a stratum of black quartz, or flint, may be observed about eight or ten feet above the floor of the avenue. This flint rock is the kind used by the Indians in the construction of arrow points, and piles of rock may be observed at the present time, which the Indians used to enable them to reach the stratum of flint, and also the remains of cane torches may be observed scattered on the floor. The cane of which the torches were made is of greater diameter than any now found in the surrounding country. It is said that an Indian would take two pieces of this flint, and by striking one against the other complete the operation by finishing two arrow points, of the kind frequently seen in the collection of the antiquary.

All animals, except those peculiar to the Cave, manifest an antipathy to entering it. Blood-hounds have been taken into the Cave, and have been wholly unable to find their way out by the sense of smell. In fact, odorous bodies evolve no smell in the Cave. This is to be accounted for by the fact that there is no ozone present in the Cave—air and decay, in dry parts of the Cave, are unknown. The nitrate of lime which is everywhere present in the main cave removes the moisture from the atmosphere, and where there is no moisture decomposition cannot occur as observed on the surface of the earth.

In many parts of the main cave the rock and soil, so to speak, is reduced to a state of comminution equal to the finest dust, and yet dust never rises as observed elsewhere, being permeated by nitrate of lime in the same manner as the streets of a city are protected from dust by sprinkling water over them in summer.

Nitre, or saltpetre, was prepared from the nitrate of lime of the Cave, in 1811 and 1812, by lixiviating the nitrous earth of the various avenues which were accessible to the miner. The solution of nitrate of lime was reacted upon by the lime obtained from the ashes of plants, by which chalk was precipitated, and saltpetre obtained in solution. This solution was evaporated in the same manner as sugar is obtained from the sugar or maple tree. It will thus be observed that saltpetre, as such, is not found in the Cave, but is the result of a chemical reaction. The battle of New Orleans was fought with gunpowder, the saltpetre entering into which was made in great part, in the Mammoth Cave.

Some of your innumerable readers may feel an interest in reference to how the season is progressing at the Cave as a fashionable resort. There are now about two hundred (200) guests at the Cave Hotel, and the arrivals and departures, per day, approximate about fifty. Louisville is well represented in beauty and intelligence. Messrs. Proctor and Rogers spare neither pains nor money to render the stay of visitors agreeable. Every evening a splendid ball is given, which in point of display equals any fancy dress-ball at our State Capitol during a session of the wise men of the State. It is no more than justice to state that the pleasure of a visit is enhanced by the polite and attentive demeanor of Messrs. Walker and Larkin Proctor, Jr. These gentlemen leave nothing undone which can add to the pleasure of a trip to the Cave. C. MAMMOTH CAVE, July 12, '66.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Statistics of Kentucky.

BOYLE COUNTY.

Boyle County was formed from parts of Mercer and Lincoln in 1841, and named for the Hon. John Boyle, for many years Chief Justice of the State. The soil of this county is generally very deep and fertile—lies well for cultivation. The principal products are wheat, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, hay, hemp, and stock. Dick's River forms a portion of its eastern boundary, Salt River takes its origin about the central portions, and Rolling Fork passes through the southwestern boundaries—all being streams of considerable water-power. Number of acres of land, 129,909; value of land, \$2,739,075; value of horse stock, \$150,175; value of mules, \$46,975; value of cattle, \$95,500. Total value of taxable property, \$4,481,455. Qualified voters, 1,099. Estimated population about 10,000. Value of sheep killed by dogs, (1865) \$2,363. Pounds of tobacco raised, 22,410. Pounds of hemp, 33,150. Tons of hay, 1,750. Bushels of corn, 382,450. Bushels of wheat, 68,397. [Forgoing statistics taken from Assessment of 1865.]

The general surface of Boyle county is rolling, save where the knobs along the southern boundaries shoot up in sharp

spurs to an altitude of several hundred feet. From the deep cuts of Dick's River to the summit of Pine Knob, the sections have laid bare from two hundred feet down in the Kentucky River marble to the middle of the sub-carboniferous sandstone, save a portion of the rocks of upper silurian date.

Incorporated Towns.—Danville, Perryville, Post Offices—South Danville, Aliceton, Parksville, Mitchellsburg.

DANVILLE.

Estimate population of Danville, 2,500. Law Firms.—J. F. Bell, Durham & Jacobs, J. S. Van Winkle, Ben Bell, F. G. Fox, T. P. Young, Quisenberry & Goodloe, L. G. Craig, Thomas Bell, Samuel R. Smith.

Medical Firms.—Smith & McKee, William Paulding, R. W. Dunlap, George Cowan, John D. Jackson, S. P. Breckinridge, Drew C. Tucker, R. M. O'Rear, J. B. White. Ostat Agents.—Gen. S. S. Fry, White & Ernest, T. P. Young & Son. Dentists.—Samuel Ayres, George P. Newlin.

Mercantile Firms.—Welsh & Wiseman, Lapsley & Funk, Samuel & Warren, A. S. McGroarty, John F. Virden, J. S. Linney, J. M. Hackney & Co., Chas. Mayer & Bro., J. K. McGoodwin & Sons, C. W. Metcalfe, Robinson, McAfee & Co., W. M. Stout, G. F. Cornelius, J. J. Mobley, Wright & McGuire, T. J. Dillehay & Son, Marks, Lowrie & Co., W. B. Holmes, W. B. Edelen, W. C. Lucas, John T. Currey, Phillip Yeiser, W. V. Douglass, D. D. Knapp, Hamilton & Burbank, M. L. Bourne, James Martin, Lewis Straus, Joel Davis. Manufacturing Establishments.—J. R. Noble, H. K. Forbes, Samuel Larimer, A. J. Shackelford, J. R. Nichols, Chas. Ely & Bro.

Banks.—First National Bank, Central National Bank, Mitchell & Barbee, Gabriel Rice.

Hotels.—Chiles House, Fields House.

Churches.—First Presbyterian, pastor, J. W. McKnight; Baptist, pastor, H. McDonald; Episcopal, pastor, —; Christian, pastor, Samuel Ayres; Methodist Episcopal Church South, pastor, John Deering; United (colored) Baptist, pastor, Isaac Slaughter; Methodist E. Church, (colored), pastor, Elias Wren; Presbyterian, (colored), pastor, Samuel Green.

DANVILLE is the county seat, containing the court house, county offices, jail, &c. It was established by the Virginia Legislature in 1787, and for many years was the seat of government of Kentucky. The first court house and jail built in Kentucky was erected here, and here the first constitution of the State was formed. The town was laid out by Mr. Daniel Walker who gave it its name.

PERRYVILLE.—Estimated population of Perryville 625.

Medical Firms.—W. T. Polk, J. R. Tewmey, G. B. Calvert, J. J. Polk, J. L. Bolling.

Mercantile Firms.—Boin & Barkley, S. H. Hart & Co., Figg & Dismitt, Jno. J. Jones, James Kirby, J. M. Dodge, Burton & Jelf, J. B. H. Latimer, M. D. Rochester, W. W. Green, Brinton & Linney, E. Dallahunt, Geo. W. Webb.

Manufacturing Establishments.—Wm. Compton, Bayne & Jones, Jackson & Johnson, M. A. Camp, Wm. Rupley, Brinton & Brinton, B. Terhune, Robert & Terhune.

Gunsmith.—Geo. W. Calvert.

Hotels.—Tompkins & Beasley, James Clarke.

Churches.—Presbyterian, pastor, T. H. Clelland; Christian, pastor, C. R. Chidlers; Cumberland Presbyterian, Rev. —; Ramsey; Methodist, P. L. Henderson; Baptist, Rev. —; Tilford.

SOUTH DANVILLE.—South Danville is a station on the Louisville and Knoxville railroad, four miles south of Danville, and contains—

Hotel.—G. M. Proctor.

Mercantile Firms.—Jas. Coppage, J. H. Williamson.

Grocery.—J. F. S. Davidson.

Livery and Stable.—T. M. & J. M. Meigs.

Educational Institutions.—Centre College, located at Danville, was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1819. Jeremiah Chamberlain, its first President, went into office in 1823. It has had six Presidents, and its Alumni number about 700. Endowment fund is about \$105,000; a further sum of \$50,000 has been procured for the erection of additional buildings. The College Library contains over 2,000 volumes. The Libraries of the two societies connected with the institution contain about 3,500 volumes. Cost of tuition \$50 per annum. President, W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., with four Professors. Number of students in College Proper 92; number in Preparatory Department 51; total number 143. Sessions commence 2d Monday in September.

The Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Danville, is the oldest public charity in the State, having gone into operation in the spring of 1823. Provision is made by the State for the support and education of all the deaf mutes in the State in this institution. Pupils are received between the ages of ten and thirty. But they should enter as soon after ten as possible. The buildings are ample and consist of the beautiful edifice for the female and domestic department, a dormitory for the male pupils, and a schoolhouse and chapel. The grounds are handsomely improved. There are about fifty acres of land connected with the institution. The number of pupils before the war was between 90 and 100. It is now between 75 and 80. John A. Jacobs is Principal, with four Instructors. Sessions commence October 1st and continue ten months.

Caldwell Institute for Young Ladies, located at Danville, was established in the fall of 1850. Buildings were erected and furnished at a cost of nearly \$100,000. Contains about 60 rooms, which are heated by steam, lighted with gas, and supplied with both hot and cold water. Tuition in higher classes \$60 per annum. Number of Alumni 56. Average number of scholars 145. Number of Teachers 10. Principal, Rev. Lewis Barbour. Session opens 1st Monday in September.

The Danville Female Academy, located at Danville, was chartered by the Legislature in 1860. The grounds attached to the institution consists of some six acres, handsomely improved, with rare shade-trees. Has accommodations sufficient to board 40 pupils, with capacity

for teaching 90 to 100. Number of teachers six; average number of scholars 85. Tuition in higher classes \$50 per annum. Rev. Duncan H. Selp, Principal. Session commences 1st Monday in September, and continues forty weeks.

Living Female Institute, located at Perryville, is conducted by Mrs. Lett e May, and has an average of seventy-five pupils with two instructors.

Perryville Seminary, located at Perryville, is under the conduct of William B. Godby, and has an average of seventy-five pupils.

The Danville Theological Seminary, located at Danville, was established in 1853, and is under the control of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. Its Endowment Fund is about \$150,000, with adequate buildings, and a library of about 10,000 volumes. It has four Professors, and average number of students since organization, about 30. Instructions are gratuitous and open to all denominations. Session opens September 20th, and closes 1st of May.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Central Kentucky Gazette*,—Danville, Ky., L. H. Ralston, Editor and Proprietor. Political in character.

Kentucky Advocate,—Danville, Ky., by Advocate Printing Company. Jas. R. Mars, Editor. Political in character.

HISTORICAL INCIDENTS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.—The Battle of Perryville was fought near Perryville, in the western portion of the county, October 8th, 1862. Danville was the scene of two brisk skirmishes during the late war—one on the 26th of March, 1863, the other on the 11th of October, 1862. On the 22d of February, 1860, a conflagration broke out in Danville that consumed about eighty houses, and \$200,000 worth of property.

Knob Lick,—curious denuded depression of the earth, where the ash colored shale is gullied down to the black slate, is situated near the southern edge of the county. The slate shows itself at the base of a labyrinth of bald knobs, from 90 to 110 feet in height. From Pine Knob, which is about 230 feet above the level of the surrounding country, there is a commanding and very extensive view. The Rochester Springs, situated in the western portion of the county, furnish mineral water of approved test.

IRON ORE IN KENTUCKY.—

In the coal fields of eastern and western Kentucky, iron ore is inexhaustible and are co-extensive with the coal measures. The following varieties are found:

(1) Hydrated peroxide of iron.

(2) Carbonate of iron.

(3) Argillaceous iron ores.

The hydrated peroxide of iron is the iron of the coal measures.

In Lawrence, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, Letcher and Perry counties, Dr. Owen describes numerous exposures of coal measure ore. The Kidney ore of the Swift mine on Yellow Creek, contains disseminated sulphure of zinc, lead silicate of alumina. The silver iron ore in Whitley county, below the falls of the Cumberland, is sub-carboniferous ore, containing 42 per cent. of iron. In Pulaski county this ore bed is from 15 to 20 feet above the sub-carboniferous limestone. There is another more productive one 90 feet above it. In the southeastern part of Pulaski county the coals of the Cumberland and Rockcastle rivers can be traced along the waters of the Indian creek with considerable beds of carbonate of iron, occupying a geological position apparently identical with that of the Nolin beds in Edmonson county. In the level county of Laurel, underlaid by the conglomerate, the shales of the lower coal measures contain large quantities of ore, associated with a three feet bed on White Oak branch of Little Rockcastle River. A section of the measures at this point gives the following result: Millstone grit sandstones 60 feet; shaly sandstone and ferruginous shales 230 feet; sub-carboniferous limestone 102 feet, etc.

It is estimated that the average thickness of the iron ore strata in east and west Kentucky will reach three feet. Each cubic yard would yield an average of one ton of bar iron, there would be 5,000 tons to the acre; 3,200,000 to a square mile, or 384,000,000 in 12,000 square miles, enough to supply every inhabitant of the United States one ton for 1,280 years, counting our present population at 30,000,000.

The ore banks of the Sandy, Mt. Savage, Star, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania and Amanda furnaces in Greenup county,

have beds of iron ore varying from 3

inches to 4 or 5 feet in thickness. The ores belong mineralogically to the family of limestones or hydrated oxides,

yielding from 27 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron.

They lie on or between shaly beds,

sometimes resting on or overlaid by

limestones that are often highly ferruginous, yielding from 7 to 25 per cent. of metallic iron.

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The former impracticability of these

ores did not arise from the impurities of

sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic or zinc, but

from their richness, containing as they do

from 60.9 to 39.4 per cent. of metallic iron, and only from 3.49 to 9.47 of insoluble silicates, while ores highly esteemed

contain but 29 per cent. of iron and 45 per cent. of insoluble silicates. Lean

or ferruginous slate have been introduced to decrease the per centage of iron in

these ores.

Neglecting the cultivation of these ornaments, what has she, what is she, when her beauty has departed? A poor, neglected, disappointed being.

Why is female beauty—angelic gift of heaven—so often the girl's greatest

charm?

Why has it left the aged matron,

whose brow it once adorned, now un-

loved and unloved, from whose mind

comes no ray of light to illuminate her

time-worn countenance? Why, oh! why

has it destroyed and dragged down to wretched ruin so many, once happy and innocent?

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY, J. HAL. TURNER,) EDITORS.
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Manufactures.
W. H. PETERSON—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, K. Y.:
SATURDAY, -- JULY 21, 1866.

The Fall Trade.

Judging from the preparations in progress to meet it, a fall trade of unprecedented dimensions appears to be anticipated. Our jobbers are already getting in their fall and winter stocks, and by the first of the coming month there will be fully twice as many goods on sale in this city as at any previous period in her history. The rapidity with which the immense stocks on hand last spring disappeared on the opening of the trade, and the distressing inadequacy of the supply to the demand as the season advanced, has not been forgotten. Things will be differently ordered in the future. We have frequently taken occasion to say to our manufacturers and jobbers, that Louisville has little to fear from northern competition for the southern trade, if we are true to ourselves. *We must have the goods to sell or we shall not sell them.* The experience of the past few months, has, we trust, obviated the necessity of referring to the matter again. The multitude of new houses opening—representing every line of trade—the strengthening of most of the old houses by accessions of men and capital, the largely increased facilities for doing business, in the extension of railroad and steamboat lines, the decline in goods and freights, and the advance in cotton and the cereals, all admonish us that we must be ready to meet a demand for goods of which we have heretofore had no conception. Shall we be ready to reap the golden harvest? We can answer for many of our jobbers already, and we doubt not all of them will be able to answer for themselves in time. It will never again be said by our southern friends, that while they preferred buying in Louisville, and were satisfied with the prices, they were unable to find the goods they needed.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE.—Our old friends, Messrs. Jones & Tapp, have removed their splendid stock of ready made clothing from their late establishment at No. 200, Main, and now occupy the new and capacious upper rooms of the National Express building, Nos. 259-261, on the same street. They have four of the handsomest apartments for the display and sale of clothing that can be found anywhere on the continent. Their rooms are spacious, airy and elegant—fronting on Main street at its densest business point, a few doors below 7th, with a fine back view of the river, and the palatial residence of R. Berge, Esq., where the pure breezes from the Ohio's heaving bosom come blandly flowing through their windows to cool the brow of merchant, clerk and customer, bringing health and comfort on their wings, and sweeping disease away from the abodes of men.

Messrs. Jones & Tapp have on hands at present, a heavy and valuable stock of goods in their line, which will be still further increased at the opening of the fall trade. They also contemplate manufacturing, and the size and capacity of their rooms will afford ample facilities for their operations. Success to them. They are whole-souled, honorable, straightforward men, and merit from their brethren of the South and West, that large and extensive patronage which their well conducted house at all times command.

AMERICAN CREDIT.—The National Intelligencer says the immense revenue which the United States Government raises will no doubt maintain the credit of all its securities. It was not generally known till lately, that our customs revenue for the fiscal year just closed was \$178,875,000. This is the largest customs we ever received, and it was in gold. Our duties upon many articles were thought to be too high for revenue. They averaged forty seven and a half per cent. But this is the highest average rate known to the world. Now Congress will attempt to increase the average, and to run up rates on indispensable articles of general consumption to one hundred per cent. Such a tariff would lessen our means for sustaining the credit of the Government. It would bear heavily on some of our industries, and would largely curtail the customs revenue. The high credit of our Government would no longer be sustained at home or abroad.

REMOVAL.—It will be seen that the popular clothing merchants, Jones & Tapp, have removed from their old stand, No. 200 Main, to the National Express building, 259-261, same street, where they are preparing themselves to meet a large Fall trade. We take pleasure in recommending this firm to our southern readers.

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is understood that the Great Eastern had sailed from Valentia Bay on the last of June. It is, therefore, probable she is now on her way to Heart's Content, paying out the cable. News of the result may be expected before many days. The Great Eastern had been thoroughly overhauled and prepared for the occasion. Two thousand four hundred miles of cable were on board; of this, seven hundred and forty miles were of the old cable. It is stowed as heretofore in iron tanks built up from the main deck.

The Great Eastern is convoyed by her Majesty's steamship Terrible, 21, and the steamers William Corry, Albany and Midway, all amply supplied with buoys, buoy ropes, grappling ropes and irons similar to those on board the Great Eastern. The grappling ropes to pick up the old cable are twenty miles in length, and seven and one-half inches in circumference, and are made of the same material as the cable, the wire being of steel running through manilla.

So many improvements in the mode of paying out the cable, and in the construction of it, since the last attempt, have been made, that great hope of success in the present undertaking is felt throughout England.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Kentucky State Teachers' Association will meet in Shelbyville on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Trustees and teachers of the common schools, together with the teachers of private schools, academies and colleges, are members of the association. We understand that the railroads of the State will pass persons attending the association at half fare. The citizens of Shelbyville will make provision for entertaining those who may attend.

A WORD TO THE L. & N. R. COMPANY.—We would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., to the importance of starting an accommodation train to run regularly between Louisville and Elizabethtown—leaving the latter place, say at 6 o'clock in the morning, and starting on its return from the city, at 5 o'clock in the evening. This arrangement would prove eminently satisfactory to those who transact daily business in the city and have their residences in the country between the two places.

It would also enable people living in Elizabethtown and neighborhood to come to the city when they have business, and return the same day. If such a line was a fixed fact, it would also have the tendency to enhance the value of land along the route from this to Elizabethtown, as it would afford our city merchants and others, a chance to reside in the country, while at the same time carrying on their daily business in the city. We know Mr. Fink and the Directors of the above road to be accommodating gentlemen, and men of public spirit, and we would fain believe they will not be slow in adopting our suggestion, when they consider that by so doing they will not only be conferring comfort and pleasure upon others, but likewise enhancing their own interest.

Our correspondent's account last week of the commencement exercises at the Kentucky Military Institute was in the main correct; but so far as he gave a sketch of the remarks of Rev. Mr. Norton, he must have drawn largely upon his imagination, as we learn that Mr. Norton made no address and was not present on the occasion.

PERSPIRATION-PROOF COLLARS.—This is the newest and best improvement in paper collars. While they present a highly polished surface, there are no poisonous compounds used to attain it. We have tried them and pronounce them the best of any yet in the market. They are for sale at Van Pelt, Moses & Co's, No. 246 Main street, who are the sole agents for the South.

Happening into the staunch and "old reliable" house of J. S. Lithgow & Co., this week, we were permitted to see some of the orders lately filled by them. We were astonished. Next week we shall publish some statistics which will show that they have, during the past week, made the largest shipments ever made from the port of Louisville.

The list of Premiums of the Central Kentucky (Danville) Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, are greater than ever before offered, and the managers are making arrangements of all kinds with a view to have the Fair of the present year eclipse anything of the kind that has ever come off in Central Kentucky.

We acknowledge the receipt of a file of European papers of recent date, from the hands of Dr. R. H. Rudd, formerly of this city, and at present of Paris, France, at which place he is completing his medical studies, assisted by the superior facilities afforded by the hospitals of that centre of civilization, science and fashion.

Dr. R. is a son of Capt. James Rudd, of this city, and a young gentleman of fine talent and professional promise.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—Messrs. Thompson & Edelen have associated Mr. Jo. Huffaker, late salesman in their house, with them in the wholesale Hats, Cap and Straw Goods trade, under the style of Thompson, Edelen & Co. We take pleasure in bespeaking for the new firm a liberal share of public patronage.

We have received the Eighteenth Report of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. It is an able and well-written report, from the well-known pen of Dr. T. S. Bell, President of the Board. It contains an interesting account of the history, conduct and future prospects of the Institution.

The school for the Blind is an honor to the philanthropy and liberality of Kentucky, and deserves and receives the cordial support and encouragement of the best citizens of our Commonwealth.

We have also received the First Annual Report of the American Printing House for the Blind, but we have not had time to examine it.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.—We notice that our friends, Duvall, Ketchum & Co., have removed their magnificent carpet emporium from Fourth street to 72 Main, just above Third. Their new establishment on Main is tasty and attractive in the highest degree, and well worth a visit either as matter of curiosity or business. Their present house is on quite an extensive scale—one hundred and seventy-five feet deep—capacious and wide, with its shelves overflowing with all that is useful or beautiful in the carpet and tapestry line. Every taste may there be gratified, and every purse suited. Their assortment of carpeting is unsurpassed anywhere in the West or South.

The house of Messrs. Duvall, Ketchum & Co. is of long years' standing and well established—having been founded by Mr. Duvall, the senior of the firm, in the year 1843—twenty-three years ago—since which time it has gradually increased in wealth, character, and reputation, until the present flourishing and widely known establishment is the result. Messrs. D. K. & Co. import directly from Europe, and are therefore prepared to sell their stock at as low figures as the same goods can be obtained for in any city in the United States.

Among the varieties, we have observed the following descriptions conspicuous on their counters: Patent Tapestry, Brussels, Kidderminster, Dutch, Patent Velvet, Mosaic Rugs and Screens, Crossley's Patent Rugs and Patent Velvet Table Covers.

We have heard an amusing anecdote lately in regard to a distinguished dry goods merchant of Main street, who sports or rather sported whilom, a hirsute appendage of magnificent proportions in the shape of a flowing and beautiful beard. He stepped into a fashionable barber shop and seating himself in one of those easy-cushioned high-backed chairs, ordered the tonsorial operator to trim his beard, and soon fell into a sound snooze, on waking from which, what was his astonishment to find on looking in the glass, that his face was as smooth and innocent of hair as a maiden's sweet sixteen. The barber had ministered his order and unwittingly but *barberously* deprived him of his facial hirsute appendage. He turned away a wiser, if not a *hairier* man, and sought again the haunts of civilization and trade, with the profound reflection that all earthly possessions are of a fleeting and transitory nature, and that neither wealth, character, nor *whiskers*, however luxuriant, are free from the accidents of circumstance and time.

We have lying before us the initial number of Buchanan's Democratic Review of Kentucky Politics, 1866, a paper devoted to Democratic politics and general intelligence. It is to be published in its present (quarto) form until after the August election—after which time it will appear as a monthly, devoted to the exposition of Democratic principles and the current philosophical literature of the country. It will embrace a very wide field in which most of the topics now occupying the attention of the literary and social public will be amply discussed. Dr. Buchanan's well known ability as philosophical and miscellaneous writer, is an earnest that the magazine in question will be skillfully and successfully conducted.

The Nelson County Agricultural Association will hold a Fair near Bardstown on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September next. A liberal list of premiums will be awarded. The last day will be devoted to trotting horses. They have two Sabbaths in the week to keep instead of one, besides a considerable portion of the Friday, consequently, the result of their earnings every week must be considerably lessened, and yet their natural sobriety compensates to a great extent for the loss which the practice of their religion imposes on them.

ASEROID.—The Kentucky Yeoman says that this celebrated race horse has recovered from the indisposition which caused him to be thrown out of training, and has been put in training again, for the fall races.

Each entry will be allowed three trials.

The Drunkard's Daughter.

Go, feel what I have felt,
Go, bear what I have borne—
Sink 'neath the b'ow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn—
Thus struggle on from year to year,
Till me relief the tear.

Go, weep as I have wept,
Go, a lot of us have wept,
Sink ever cherish'd I promise swept,
Youth's sweethearts turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strew'd all the way
That led me up to woman's day.

Go, kiss as I have kissed,
Implore, beseech and pray—
Steve the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay—
Be cast, with bitter tears, aside,
Thy prayers baulked, thy tears defied.

Go, stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow
With gauching teeth, lips bathed in blood,
Go, cold and livid brown;
Go, catch his wond'ring glance and see
There, mirror'd his soul's misery.

Go, to my mother's side,
And her crosh'd spirit cheer,
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear—
Mark her dimm'd eye, her furrow'd brow,
Her gray that streaks her dark hair now,

Her hair that hangs in tangled kink,
And trace the ruin back to him,

Whose plight find in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth—
But when, faint, hath yielded up
The pride to the cold, cold cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,

And chain'd her there, 'mid want and strife,
The lowly thing—a Drunkard's wife,
And stamp'd on childhood's b'ow so mild,
That withering blight—a Drunkard's child.

Go, hear what I have heard,
The sons of sad despair,
As memory's feeling found it stirr'd,
And led me to the dark, dark b'ow,
Have told him what he might have been,
Had he the drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go, to my mother's side,
And her crosh'd spirit cheer,
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The sons of sad despair,
As memory's feeling found

Commercial Department.

Boston Produce Market.

Reported expressly for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, by Geo. W. Fowle & Co., Commission Merchants, 21 Commercial St.

BOSTON, July 17.

The past week has been a favorable one for business; the weather fair and fine. There is not much change in prices to notice. Some of the lower grades of flour have been in demand and a shade advance, shows some activity in the market. Capital is plenty and easily obtained on good security.

Cotton—Market has been quiet at the export is nearly suspended, and few sales to report. Prices range at \$3@35 for low middlings, \$6@37 for middlings, and 40@42 for good middlings. Stock on hand small.

Flour—Market firm and demand steady. Receipts for the week 18,000 barrels. Rates on lower grades better; superfine \$8@9.75, common extra \$10.75 @11.50, extra \$11.75@12.00, choice brands \$14@18.50. The new crop of wheat is coming in and in a few weeks we may expect to see new flour. Some samples of new flour have been received. The stock of old flour in this market is small. Rye flour is selling at \$7@8.00. Corn meal \$5@5 per bbl.

Grain—Receipts of corn this week has been over 50,000 bushels; the demand has been steady. Yellow \$1.10@1.12, mixed \$1@1.02; stock of yellow in the market is small. Oats have been firm at \$0.85@5 for northern, \$0.75@5 for western. Rye \$1.20@1.40. Shorts firm \$23@25 per ton, middlings \$33@35.00.

Gunny Bags—Demand small with few sales at 2¢.

Gunny Cloth—Market firm, sales at 29¢.

Hides—The demand for hides is better, and fall prices have been obtained. A choice lot of Texas sold for 18¢, do. New Orleans 11@14¢, wet salted kept at 13¢.

Hemp—Demand for hemp is limited and market quiet; no transaction of note for the week, and prices remain at the same.

Provisions—Market well supplied, prices have been maintained in uniform range. Prime pork \$27@28.00, mess \$32 @34.00, clear \$36@38.00. Beef is firm at \$20@22 for mess, extra mess \$23@24.00, family extra \$25@26.00. Hams 19@21¢. Leaf lard 20¢, rendered 22@23¢. Butter a shade better. New York butter sells from 42 to 43¢. Cheese, western fair 17@18¢. Beans \$2.25@2.50. Canada beans \$1.25.

Wool—The new clip begins to come in quite freely, which makes our market in wool lively. The demand is fully equal to the supply; prices have ruled firm; the holders at the west demand higher prices which checks the market. Receipts of the week foot up over a million pounds. Our city is rapidly becoming the great mart of the wool trade. Nearly three-fourths of the entire woolen manufacturers of this country are located in Massachusetts and other New England States. A lot of Ohio sold at 72@74¢. Pecklock Pennsylvania sold at 82@84¢, 100,000 pounds medium grades at 63@65¢.

Trade With Canada.

From official statements it appears that our British-American trade is second only in importance to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The increase of our commerce with the two Canadas alone, last year, amounted to eighteen millions of dollars. The *Financial Chronicle* thinks that "when ever the Canadians and their fellow-colonists shall get their confederation into working order, and equalize and harmonize their tariff regulations, we may fully expect to see the principles of the recent fiscal legislation of Great Britain dominant in the British-American councils. One direct consequence of this, quite independently of the enormous and really unpreventable smuggling system to which it will give birth along a frontier line of thousands of miles in length, will be to make it advantageous for our internal trade to draw into imports, even when they pass legitimately through the custom-houses, from Canada and British America, by way of our own Atlantic ports. The traders of the interior of New England, New York, and the Great West, were it only for the saving of the interest account on their transactions, will find it desirable to make their purchases in the marts of Canada and her adjacent provinces, and, unless some steps are taken to bring about a fair and friendly understanding on commercial questions and general intercourse, between these provinces and the States, we shall pretty certainly find, in the end, that the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, aimed by way of chastisement at the Canadians, has proved a severe blow to our own prosperity."

[From the Western Merchants' Price Current. Practical Business Essays to Country Merchants.

MAKING UP A BILL.

As this is the season for country merchants to make up their memorandum books preparatory to making their Fall purchases, a few hints on this topic, based upon a large experience, may not be unacceptable.

There are two things a retailer should attend to before he leaves home. First, to note down any standard article that he intends to purchase, specifying as to the quantities and qualities respectively. Second, to select the wholesale houses from which he designs to make his purchases, or at least to which he intends to give preference in making his purchases.

"Making a memorandum book" is a more important than many persons are aware of. Properly done, it saves a merchant hundreds of dollars annually. He that depends upon his memory in ordinary transactions, where a mistake involves only the loss of a few dimes, or at the most, dollars, may indulge in the luxury of indolence, if he feels able to afford it; but in the matter of purchases for half a year's trade, the matter becomes serious.

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at the close of the day; yet, when starting for the Metropolis for their semi-annual supplies, amounting to thousands of dollars, will put all their faith in that treacherous thing, memory, as though it were the angels' record! A systematic business man will no more trust to his own memory in such things than he will to the memories of his customers.

It is the season for retail dealers throughout the country to make up their memorandum books. The expression, however, is too limited; every such man with a sound business education will have been making it up for months past. Such a man, from the time he opened his Spring supply of boxes, barrels and packages, to the hour he starts for his Fall stock of goods, has made daily visits to the blank book on which, with pen or pencil, he has entered "articles short," "articles in excess," "articles defective," or "articles in demand," etc., etc., and it is from these sheets that he now "makes up his memorandum book."

But it will be asked by the reader, "have I then no use for memory?" is the pencil to be in place of a memory? We answer, there is very great need of a memory, without which no man ever made a successful merchant. You will need a strong and cultivated memory in examining the qualities of fabrics, in comparing cost and sale prices, innumerable matters of which we may speak more at length in future. But in the matter which forms the basis of this article, "making up a memorandum book," let the pen be your principal reliance.

In preparing items for your purchases, then, you will carefully dissect the memorandum you have been making since Spring last, or if you have not made them, you will proceed to do so as rapidly as possible. The memorandum book should be in convenient pocket form, of a hundred pages, arranged in the grand divisions of Drugs, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, etc., etc.; every man is the best judge of what he wants. Place the costly articles first upon their respective pages.

It must be taken for granted that you know beforehand what is the aggregate of the purchases you intend to make. The merchant who comes to this city before deciding this important point, is a simpleton, who, if the truth were known, could not get credit for a dollar. We have been an observer of such men on their way home, and remarked the amazement and confusion which they evinced in summing up their purchases; in finding themselves "in" for a thousand or two more than they intended. We put such men down for bankrupts, their unbusinesslike habits will appear in all their doings and eventually work their certain downfall.

Again, we have not unfrequently conversed with country merchants in those hours of friendship which steamboat travel is apt to produce, and have heard them bitterly regretting the omission of certain articles from their purchases, occasioned solely by neglect in making entries before leaving home. One unhappy purchaser had forgotten his *black thread*; another his *hammers*, a third his *note paper*, etc., etc.

Admitting the importance of this memorandum-making, supposing the dealer has his figures all set, and firmness sufficient to keep within them, no matter what the temptation to exceed, there is still a task that will demand all his knowledge of the general principles of business and the peculiar trade of his vicinity, to aggregate the amount correctly among the almost endless contents of a country store. This is the first great point in making up the bill, and to this we will turn our attention next week.

Monetary.

The money market continues quiet, with no changes to note. The demand for loans is limited consequently matters work comparatively easy. An active demand for loans now would create a stringent market. As it is, balances continue very regular.

Exchange on New York is in better demand: bought at 1-20 discount to par, sold at par to 1-20 premium. Government Bonds continue active at high rates. Money being very abundant in New York, stimulates purchases for temporary investment. Besides, it is said the Government has, by manipulations, contributed to the advance. Any stringency, however, occurring in the New York money market will cause a material decline from the present high figures.

Gold continues to fluctuate slightly. The Pacific intelligence from Europe caused a decline to 148, but it is to-day quoted at 150@5, with a steady market. 5-20 Bonds are quoted in London, by last advices, at 77 and it is generally thought that they will continue to advance steadily. Should peace be made in Europe, they would rapidly advance to 75. Of course an advance in the Bonds must be followed by a corresponding decline in Gold here. To-day's quotations from New York were as follows: 10:30 A. M., 150@5; 11 A. M., 150@4; 12:30 P. M., 150@5. This market fluctuated in agreement with that of New York, a margin of 1 per cent. being made by brokers between their buying rates and New York quotations.

Silver is bought at 10 and 13 per cent. under Gold for small pieces.

Exchange rules dull at 1-10 discount, buying, par selling.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.

Marble Works and Studio, in Carrara, Italy.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mon. Chas. Bullett, Sculptor,
(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,
&c., &c.,

Executed from the best Designs and choice
Italian Marble. Also,

THIRD annual exhibition of the Madison County Stock, Agricultural, and Mechanical Association! To be held on the Fair grounds near Richmond, Kentucky, on Tuesday, August 14th, 1868, and continue four days.

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Female Goats.

HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common, for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office. June 9-10.

Louisville Wholesale Prices.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED

For the Week ending Friday, July 20.

IN filling small orders, higher prices are asked. **BAGGING & ROPE**—Prisoners' yd \$2.00@2.25 Hand do 29@30 Manilla Rope lb 23@24 13@14@15 Machine 17@24 **BAGS**, 2 bns gunnies 25@28 Small hand 50@57 **LIME**, 2 lbs. 25@28 18@20 **BEANS**, White 3@1.50@1.75 **BEESWAX**, Yellow 3@3@5 **CEMENT**, Lino. 2 bbl. \$2.25@2.50 **COTTON**, 2 bns bush 22@23 13@14@15 **COOPERAGE**, 100 bbl. 25@28 **FLAX**, 2 lbs. 25@28 18@20 **FEATHERS**, New 3@5 **HIDES**, Cast 20@25 Flint 13@15@16 Dry salted 12@13@13 Wet " 7@8@8 Green 7@7@8 **HAY**, 3@5 bales 15@16 **HORNED HAIL**, 15@16 **HOPS**, Eastern new @ lb 62@70 Eastern old 25@26 **IRON**, Pig ton h' blst \$5@5@54 Bar' bl' ton \$70@72@73 Hops Coopers 3@5@7@9 **LEATHER**, 3@4@5@6 **LEATHER**, 3@4@5@6 **LEATHER**, Oak sole city tan 47@50@50 Hemlock sole 42@43 **Monetary.**

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Insurance.

**HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
77 1-2 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE KY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
LIGHTNING & TORNADO
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS
OF THE COMPANY BY THE
POLICY HOLDERS.

**Benj. D. Kennedy,
INSURANCE AGENT,**
No. 142 Main Street, (Old No. 413,) South
side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
(DUNLAP'S BUILDING.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE
TERMS UPON
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-
ABLE PROPERTY, MERCHANT-
DISE, CARGO SHIPMENTS
BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,
AND UPON LIFE,
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN
PREMIUM PLAN.
All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-
usted, and paid Louisville, Ky.
March 3—1f

Tobacco and Cotton.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

**TOBACCO & COTTON
FACTOR,**

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!

We are manufacturing three different styles
of Glass Fruit Jars, viz:

**Screw Top,
Tin Top,
Cork Top.**
ORDERS SOLICITED.

KRACK & REED,
41 Bullitt Street, Louisville, Ky.
June 9—1f

**FLETCHER'S
PATENT**

ROTARY ENGINE.

HAVING purchased the patent right for the
State of Kentucky, we have made the necessary arrangements for the manufacture of these Engines. We are prepared to furnish them of all sizes, at short notice.

Their great economy in price, as well as simplicity and durability, must recommend them to speedy and universal favor.

Orders may be left with Jno. B. Davis & Co., corner Ninth and Main Streets, or addressed to

BENJ. RANKIN & CO.,
Box No. 147, Louisville, Ky.

READY FOR SALE.

We have six Engines now ready for sale,
each six-horse power. Price \$275, with guar-
antees.

B. R. & CO.

June 17—1f

Miscellaneous.

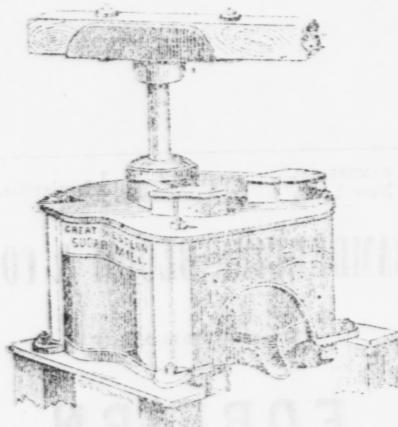
**C. P. BARNES'
"EXTRA"
GOLD PENS**

REDUCED	Pen with Pen only.	Pen with Rubber Holder & Pencil.	Pen with Silver Holder & Pencil.	Pen with Silver Holder & Box.
No. 1.	\$ 75	\$1 25	\$1 75	\$3 00
2.	1 00	1 50	2 25	6 50
3.	1 25	1 75	2 50	7 50
4.	1 50	2 25	3 00	8 00
5.	1 75	2 50	3 50	8 50
6.	2 00	3 00	3 75	9 00
7.	2 25	3 00	3 75	9 50
8.	2 50	3 25	4 25	10 00
9.	3 00	4 00	4 75	10 00
10.	3 50	4 50	5 25	10 00
11.	4 00	5 00	5 50	10 00
12.	4 50	5 50	6 25	10 00
13.	5 00	6 00	6 50	10 00
14.	5 50	6 50	7 25	10 00
15.	6 00	7 00	7 50	10 00
16.	6 50	7 50	8 00	10 00
17.	7 00	8 00	8 50	10 00
18.	7 50	8 50	9 25	10 00
19.	8 00	9 00	9 50	10 00
20.	8 50	9 50	10 25	10 00
21.	9 00	10 00	10 50	10 00
22.	9 50	10 50	11 25	10 00
23.	10 00	11 00	11 50	10 00
24.	10 50	11 50	12 25	10 00
25.	11 00	12 00	12 50	10 00
26.	11 50	12 50	13 25	10 00
27.	12 00	13 00	13 50	10 00
28.	12 50	13 50	14 25	10 00
29.	13 00	14 00	14 50	10 00
30.	13 50	14 50	15 25	10 00
31.	14 00	15 00	15 50	10 00
32.	14 50	15 50	16 25	10 00
33.	15 00	16 00	16 50	10 00
34.	15 50	16 50	17 25	10 00
35.	16 00	17 00	17 50	10 00
36.	16 50	17 50	18 25	10 00
37.	17 00	18 00	18 50	10 00
38.	17 50	18 50	19 25	10 00
39.	18 00	19 00	19 50	10 00
40.	18 50	19 50	20 25	10 00
41.	19 00	20 00	20 50	10 00
42.	19 50	20 50	21 25	10 00
43.	20 00	21 00	21 50	10 00
44.	20 50	21 50	22 25	10 00
45.	21 00	22 00	22 50	10 00
46.	21 50	22 50	23 25	10 00
47.	22 00	23 00	23 50	10 00
48.	22 50	23 50	24 25	10 00
49.	23 00	24 00	24 50	10 00
50.	23 50	24 50	25 25	10 00
51.	24 00	25 00	25 50	10 00
52.	24 50	25 50	26 25	10 00
53.	25 00	26 00	26 50	10 00
54.	25 50	26 50	27 25	10 00
55.	26 00	27 00	27 50	10 00
56.	26 50	27 50	28 25	10 00
57.	27 00	28 00	28 50	10 00
58.	27 50	28 50	29 25	10 00
59.	28 00	29 00	29 50	10 00
60.	28 50	29 50	30 25	10 00
61.	29 00	30 00	30 50	10 00
62.	29 50	30 50	31 25	10 00
63.	30 00	31 00	31 50	10 00
64.	30 50	31 50	32 25	10 00
65.	31 00	32 00	32 50	10 00
66.	31 50	32 50	33 25	10 00
67.	32 00	33 00	33 50	10 00
68.	32 50	33 50	34 25	10 00
69.	33 00	34 00	34 50	10 00
70.	33 50	34 50	35 25	10 00
71.	34 00	35 00	35 50	10 00
72.	34 50	35 50	36 25	10 00
73.	35 00	36 00	36 50	10 00
74.	35 50	36 50	37 25	10 00
75.	36 00	37 00	37 50	10 00
76.	36 50	37 50	38 25	10 00
77.	37 00	38 00	38 50	10 00
78.	37 50	38 50	39 25	10 00
79.	38 00	39 00	39 50	10 00
80.	38 50	39 50	40 25	10 00
81.	39 00	40 00	40 50	10 00
82.	39 50	40 50	41 25	10 00
83.	40 00	41 00	41 50	10 00
84.	40 50	41 50	42 25	10 00
85.	41 00	42 00	42 50	10 00
86.	41 50	42 50	43 25	10 00
87.	42 00	43 00	43 50	10 00
88.	42 50	43 50	44 25	10 00
89.	43 00	44 00	44 50	10 00
90.	43 50	44 50	45 25	10 00
91.	44 00	45 00	45 50	10 00
92.	44 50	45 50	46 25	10 00
93.	45 00	46 00	46 50	10 00
94.	45 50	46 50	47 25	10 00
95.	46 00	47 00	47 50	10 00
96.	46 50	47 50	48 25	10 00
97.	47 00	48 00	48 50	10 00
98.	47 50	48 50	49 25	10 00
99.	48 00	49 00	49 50	10 00
100.	48 50	49 50	50 25	10 00
101.	49 00	50 00	50 50	10 00
102.	49 50	50 50	51 25	10 00
103.	50 00	51 00	51 50	10 00
104.	50 50	51 50	52 25	10 00
105.	51 00	52 00	52 50	10 00
106.	51 50	52 50	53 25	10 00
107.	52 00	53 00	53 50	10 00
108.	52 50	53 50	54 25	10 00
109.	53 00	54 00	54 50	10 00
110.	53 50	54 50	55 25	10 00
111.	54 00	55 00	55 50	10 00
112.	54 50	55 50	56 25</	

Foundries.

J. S. Lithgow & Co.,
Manufacturers of
STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLOCK TIN,
TINNERS' MACHINES
Hand Tools, &c.
85 & 87 1/2 West corner Third and Main Streets.
Always in stock the most complete assortment of
Manufactured Tin Ware,
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.
VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.



PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice. (Dec 23 1865)

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County
COPPER DISTILLED
Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.
COCHRAN & FULTON,
(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)

WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers
NO. 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Terry & Smith,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

300 bags Coffee,
300 bbls. Refined Sugars,
50 hds. N. O. Sugar,
1600 bbls. Flour, all grades,
500 pkgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and
kits,
200 boxes Star Candles,
100 " Mould "
50 kegs Shot,
500 kegs Nails,
20 bags Rice,
28 bbls. N. O. Molasses,
Syrup in kegs, half bbls. and bbls.
600 cases Canned Fruit,
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Maderia, Malaga and Sherry
Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated
"Wampoo Bitters."

April 28—tf

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.
THE undersigned is prepared to make Surveys
of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chemical
Analyses will be included in the Geological
Reports when minerals or other substances are
found, that are of value, on the lands surveyed.
Chemical Analyses will be made and advice
on matters of Science given, for which the
charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky
School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green sts.

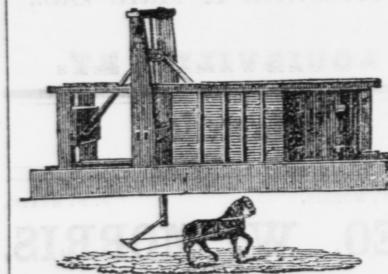
Feb. 8—tf

Foundries.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
Manufacturer of
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.
Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.
Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandas.

CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.
One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of coming
again for the Ship, and saving at least one half the
bagging and rope, besides a great saving in freight and
hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well planed,) will weigh 1500 lbs, and can be delivered
on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$25.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of irons, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Railroad
Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the
irons only 1800 lbs.

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Business Directory.

Agricultural Warehouses.

BRINK & RANSOM 36
Second below Main.
PITKIN, WIARD & Co.,
9th Main, bet. 3d and 4th, south side.
J. D. BONDURANT & Co., 105 Main St., bet. 2d and 4th, north side.
BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d and 4th.
SHERMAN & CO., Main St., bet. 6th and 7th sts.
Auction & Commission, THOS. ANDERSON & Co., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.
Architects, BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 3d & 4th.
CLANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.
Boots and Shoes, INGALLS & CO., 165 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
L. L. WARREN & CO., 610 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.
LISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th.
M. C. BUXBAUM & CO., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
BUTCLIFF, OWEN & WOOD, 180 north side Main st.
Boiler Makers, JOHN PEARCE, Main st., bet. 11th and 12th.
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Main, bet. 12th and 13th sts., south side.
Cabinet Makers, DORN, BARKHOUSE CO., 157 W. Main st., GEO. W. WICKS, 102 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
STINE & CO., 69 Main street.
Cement Manufacturers, SCOWDEN, RHORER & CO., 4th st., bet. Main and river.
Coal Dealers, CHARLES MILLER, 4th bet. Main & river.
Crockery, GODSHAW, F. L. X. NER & CO., W. Main bet. 6th & 7th.
Carpets, OH Cloth, W. H. McKNIGHT, 114 Main, bet. 3d & 4th.
J. G. MATHERS & CO., 106 Main bet. 3d & 4th.
DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO., 81 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.
Carriages, G. BRADLEY, Main, bet. Preston & Jack's. I. F. STONE, near s. e. cor. Main and 1st.
BAKER & RUBEL, Main bet. Brook & Floyd.
HORACE GOOCH, Jefferson, bet. 3d & 4th.
Clothing, BAIRD BROS., N. W. corner 6th and Main streets.
SCOTT, DAVIDSON & CO., s. w. cor. Main & 6th.
JONES & TAPP, 200 Main St.
KAHN & WOLF, 157 West Main.
HARRIS, N. A. H. M. & ROSENTHAL, n. w. cor. Main & 5th.
Dry Goods, T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, 217 W. Main.
J. M. R. BIBSON & CO., 185 W. Main bet. 5th & 6th.
BAMBERGER, Bloom & Co., 193 Main.
TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, 208 West Main, bet. 7th & 8th.
CARTER & BRO., n. e. cor. 6th & Main.
JOS. T. TOMPKINS, 6th St., bet. Main & Market.
D. B. LEIGHT & CO., 233 Main.
ANDERSON, Mc-CAMPBELL & CO., Main, bet. 5th & 6th.
W. M. KRISCHABER, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.
ULMAN & CO., Main bet. 4th & 5th.
VON BORRIES & CO., 163 Main, bet. 4th & 5th.
HELLMAN & SONS, Main, bet. 5th & 6th.
SMITH & WADE, 271 Main, north side.
Fancy Goods, Nothings, &c., H. S. BUCKNER, Main bet. 5th & 6th.
BROWN & CO., 199 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.
KLAUBER & CO., 77, 5th st., bet. Main and Market.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 186 Main st., s. side.
HAYNES, NEEL & CO., 241 Main st., bet. 6th & 7th.
Foundries, DAVIES & CO., No. 338, cor. 9th and Main.
JULIUS BARBOUR, Floyd and Wash.
SEAD & CO., Market bet. 8th and 9th sts.
PEARSON, ATKIN & CO., 490 Main st., bet. 12th and 13th, n. e.
DENNIS LONG, 9th st., bet. Main and River.
Furniture, JOHN M. STOKES & SON, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
JOHN SIMM, Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.
Groceries, JACOB F. WELLER, 29 West Main st., bet. 2d and 4th.
H. W. O. GARDNER, 143 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
VINEGAR & LIQUORS, JACOB ANTHONY, 27 Fourth Street, below 222 Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.
TERRY & SMITH, 243 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.
Business Directory.

Miscellaneous.

GEO. B. BLANCHARD

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,

IMPORTER
OF—Mens'
Youths' &
Childrens'CLOTHING,
AND GENTS'FURNISHING GOODS
Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,

India Gauze " "

Check Muslin " "

Linen Drawers,

English Half Hose,

Cravats,

Ties,

Umbrellas,

Canes,

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, &c.

S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,

Sign of the Golden Hand,
Louisville, Ky.April 21—
21JOHN PEARCE,
MANUFACTURER OFLOCOMOTIVE AND UPRIGHT
Tubular Boilers,
FLUE & PLAIN
Cylinder BoilersOF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,
Chemical and Varnish Makers'KETTLES,
M. J. N. Street, Bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,
and all work warranted.April 28—
28DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers inCARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
Mats, Fine Curtain Materials and
Trimming,

House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,

81 Fourth st., bet. Market and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our stock comprising in part of

Royal Velvet Carpet, English Brussels Carpet, English Tapestry Carpet, American Tapestry Carpet, Brussels Stair Carpet, Three-Ply Carpet,

Two-Ply Carpet, All Wool Ingrain Carpet,

Hemp and Cottage Carpet,

Hall and Stair Venetian Carpet, and Stair Rods.

All Wool Floor Oil Cloth cut to suit the shape of

halls and rooms.

Having an entire new stock we offer every

inducement to purchasers in the style, quality,

and price of our goods. We ask an examination

of our varied assortment, which we offer at

the lowest prices.

Carpets warranted as represented.

To dealers we offer unusual inducements in

prices of all grades Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, etc.

We are prepared to have Carpets and Curtains

made up at short notice.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,

No. 81 Fourth Street,

March 31—6m bet. Main and Market.

Spokes & Hubs,

CLARK & FULTON, Main, bet. 5th and 6th

and river, 8th and 9th

Tobacco.

M. LEOPOLD & CO., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.

D. SPALDING & SON, Chapel, bet. Main and

Market.

FRANCKE & ELLER, 158 Main.

Drs. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN

ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

Chestnut St., between 14th and 15th,

Residence No. 571,

Offer their professional services as Physicians

to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the country

around, in all the various branches of their

profession.

Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last

twelve years closely engaged in the treatment

of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye,

Serofta, &c., feels confident of being able to

give satisfaction to all those who may call on

him. Office at his residence, No. 571.

April 21—
21

Woolen Mills—H. O. BROWNE & CO., of

Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.